

A NEW Arno~~ux~~^{Claude}

FRENCH SPELLING-BOOK:

CONTAINING,

A LIST of such FRENCH Words,
as will shew all the various Ways the Sounds of
that Language are expressed by the Letters ; di-
gested in to natural an Order, as by the Help of
the annexed Remarks, when once the Pronuncia-
tion of these Words are learnt, which may be done
in a very little Time, any other Word whatsoever
may be readily and correctly read.

By CLAUDIO ARNOUX, Teacher of
the Latin and French Languages.

Nec circa vitem, patulumque inoraberis orbem.

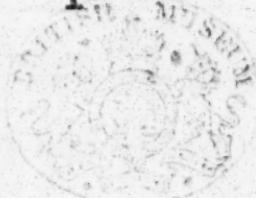
HOR. Art. Poet.

L O N D O N :

Printed for the AUTHOR, and sold only at his
House in New Castle Court, betwixt Temple-Bar
and Clement's-Inn. But of Messieurs Prevost, Du-
Noyer, Willock, Brindley, Nourse, and Rocayrol
may be had his ART of Teaching FRENCH
without the Help of any Grammar ; his Disserta-
tion on BURGUNDY-Wine, translated into
English in Mr. MILLER's Gardening-Dic-
tionary, upon the Word, Vine; and his French and
English Parallels. 1733.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TH E Gentlemen, who
are desirous to acquire
speedily the *French* Lan-
guage, may have furnish'd
Lodgings at the Author's
House, where nothing but
French is spoken.





A M O N S I E U R

Monsieur M E A D.

Monsieur,

L E Choix que le célèbre Docteur, Monsieur *Mead* votre Pere a fait de moi, pour vous enseigner notre Langue, au lieu de m'avoir inspiré de la vanité, m'a fait faire un effort pour me rendre digne de son choix. L'ardeur de lui plaire, & le désir ardent de vous enseigner notre prononciation sans peine & sans confusion, m'a inspiré un sytème nouveau, où dans une feuille de papier, vous pouvez lire tous les sons dans toutes leurs différentes ortographies & combinaisons. Quoique cette ouvrage

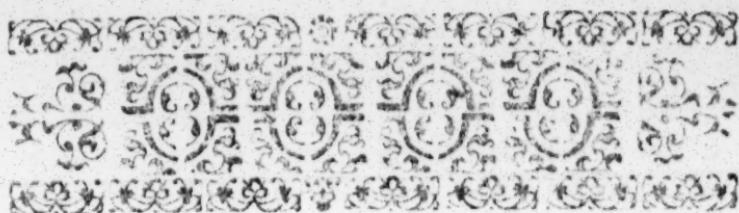
vrage ne soit qu'un petit livre à épeler, il mériteroit pourtant que les Savans daignassent y jettter les yeux. Votre nom, Monsieur, doit les engager à voir si l'ouvrage est digne d'une aussi illustre protection que la Vôtre. J'espère que vous en tirerez tout le fruit que je me suis proposé, & qu'en vous enseignant notre Langue, j'aurai le plaisir de voir en vous toutes les rares qualités de Monsieur votre Pere se développer, & que je vous donnerai tous les jours des marques de l'attachement du Zèle & du profond respect, avec lequel je suis,

Monsieur, Votre très humble,

& très obéissant Serviteur

ARNOUX.

THE



THE P R E F A C E.

IN this little Book, which I compos'd for the Use, and now publish at the earnest Request of my Scholars, I have taken a Method so easy and simple, as is not to be found in any Thing of this Kind extant. I have endeavour'd to render the Rudiments of the French Tongue, not only more easy to Children, but also more useful to the more learned Part of Mankind. I have represented by a Tree the eight Sounds of which our Language is compos'd, being separated from the Consonants which precede or follow them. In the collateral Branches will be found the variable and invariable Sound of the Diphthongs, and at one View the Difference betwixt our Consonants and the English, and their several Variations in our Language; after which I reduce the eight Sounds into as many Classes, and shew all the different Ways of writing the same Sound. The Syllables which have the same Sound are wrote in Roman Characters;

ters; those Letters which are not concern'd in the Sound, have an Italick Character; so that the Reader must always give the same Sound to every Word comprehended in the same Line, or Lines inclosed in a Brace. After having perfectly well form'd your Mouth and Ear to the fundamental Sound (without any Regard to the different Orthography) you may then descend to all the Combinations of the same Sound, not only pronouncing every Combination after the same Manner, as the principal fundamental Sound, but also all the Combinations inclos'd in the same Parenthesis. I have put under the parallel Combinations all the Remarks of the learned Father Buffier; so that, after the Perusal of this Sheet, you will not find any Syllable in the French Language which hath not its Parallel; so that those, who have a good Ear, will undoubtedly by this Method be able to learn to read our Language in a few Hours; and no one, I dare venture to say, of any tolerable Genius and Application, but will be able to overcome all Difficulties by the Assistance of the following Remarks.



A NEW
FRENCH
SPELLING-BOOK, &c.

The 25 Letters used in French.

aw b^é c^é d^é ea ef g^é aush ee
a b c d e f g h i

kaw el em en o pé ku er es
k l m n o p q r s

té u ix ee gree zed.

t u x y z.

j and v Consonants.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O
P Q R S T U X Y Z. J V.

The

The true Manner of pronouncing the French Consonants with an e mute after them, to acquire more easily the reading of the French, according to the Observation of the learned Father Buffier, pag. 327. last Edit.

be ce de fe ge he je le me ne pe
ke re se te ve xe ze.

The Vowels are six
a e i o u y.

The Sounds are eight.
a é e è i o u ou.

Observations upon the Consonants.

B before s or t sounds a p; as obser-
vons, obtenon^s, read opservons, optenons.

k	s	s*	k	k	s	s	s		
a	ca	ce	ci	co	cu	ç	o	ç	u

b cha che chi cho chu is sha she shi sho
shu of the English,

j	j	j	j			
ga	ge	gi	go	gú	gea	geo.
					d	Gn,

* C is founded as a g in *secret*, *cigogne*, *second*, and its Derivations; read *segret*, *cigogne*, *segond*.

* Ch is founded sh of the English; except in *charmarie*, *clarur*, *choriste*, *écho*, *archiépiscopal*, *Bacchus*, *Chersonese*, *Christ*, where ch is founded like a k. Acheter is pronounced *ajter*.

* Gez, geo are founded ja, ja, except in *Géor ère*, *géographe*, *giant*, where gé makes a Syllable.

* Qu with the following Vowel makes only one Sound;

Gn, take away the *g*, and sound an *i* after *n*, you will have the right Sound, as *mignon* read *minion*.

I before double *ll*, if it is without any other Vowel except *u*, ought to be sounded before and after double *ll*; as, *vermillion* read *vermillion*, *Guillaume* read *Guilliaume*.

If the *i* is preceeded by any Vowel, except *u*, the *i* is to be taken away, and sounded after double *ll*; as, *taillons*, *cueillons*, read *tallions*, *cuelions*, &c.

ii with double Point makes a Syllable by itself; as, *baï*.

e P.

f *Qu* is only a *k*; as *qui* read *ki*.

S in the Beginning of Words is always double *ff*; as, *son*.

S in the middle of Words is sounded double

Sound; as *guérir*, *guide*, pronounce *ghérir*, *ghide*; but the *u* and *i* make two Syllables in these two proper Names, *Guise*, *Guide*; and in *aiguille*, *aiguîser*, and their Derivatives, *cigué*, *ambigué*, *contigué*, *ambiguîté*.

P keeps its own Sound, except in *baptême*, and its Derivatives, where it is silent. It is seldom sounded in *Pseaume*, tho' it ought to be sounded in *psalmiste*, *psautier*, *septuagésime*, and *septuagénaire*, but never in *sept*.

Qu is only a *k*, except in *équestre*, *équiangle*, *quinquagésime*, read *écuestre*, *écaiangle*, *cuinkouagéisme*, and in their Derivatives; in *aquatique*, *quadragésime*, *quadrature*, *équateur*, pronounce *qu* as *kou*.

double *ff* when it is not between two Vowels ; as *insérer*, &c. ^g

S is sounded *z* when in the middle of Words and between two Vowels ; as, *lisons*, *raison*, read *lizons*, *raizon* ^h.

S in the End of Words, before Vowels, sounds like a *z*, when it ought to be sounded ; as, for *ils ont* read *izont*.

Ti before *a*, *e*, *o*, if it is not in the Beginning of a Word, is sounded with the Sound of *s* : *Action*, *martial*, *patience*, &c. pronounce *action*, *marcial*, *passience* ; but *ti* keeps its own Sound, 1. When *tion* is preceeded with an *s* or *x*, as *question*, *mixtion*, &c. 2. When *tien* keeps the nasal Sound of the é accented, and does not take the nasal Sound of *a* ; *tien*, *soutien*, &c. 3. In the Tenses of the Verbs, *nous battions*, *vous etiez*. 4. In the Words ending in *tie* ; as, *partie*, *amitié*, &c. except 1. *Primatie*, *prophétie*, *minutie*. 2. In some Names of Countries ; as, *Dalmatie*, *Galatie* ; or in Words derived from the Greek ; as, *Aristocratie*, wherein the *t* sounds *ff*.

X sounds sometimes *ks*, and sometimes ^{gs.}

^g Except after the Preposition *trans* followed with a Vowel, where the *s* sounds a *z* ; *transiger*, *transgigion*, read *tranziger*, &c.

^h Except in *désaisir*, *préséance*, *présentir*, *présentiment*, *présposer*, *tournesol*, where you must pronounce *défaisir*, *préſſeance*, &c. *r* is silent in *schisme*, read *ſchisme*.

gs. It sounds *ks*, 1. In the Beginning of Words, *Ximénès*; 2. When *x* is followed with a Consonant, *extrait*; 3. In the Nouns derived from the Greek Words: *Axiome, Alexandre, Phénix*, pronounce *axiome, Alecsandre, &c.*

In Words derived from the *Latin*, where-in the *x* is between two Vowels, it sounds *gz*; as, *éxaucer*, *éxemple*, *éxil*, pronounce *egzaucer*, *egzample*, *egzil*, &c.

X in the Words *soixante*, *soixantième*, &c. sounds *ʃʃ*.

X in *dixiéme*, *sixain*, *deuxiéme*, sounds like a *z*.

X before *ce* and *ci* sounds like a *k*; *Excellence*, *exciter*, read *ekcellence*, *ekciter*, &c. Before *co* and *cu* sounds commonly *s*; as, *excommunier*, *excuser*, read *escom-
munier*, *escuser*.

X in the Beginning of some Words of Countries sounds *s*, as, *Xaintes*, *Xaintonge*, *Bruxelles*, *Auxerre*, read *Saintes*, *Saintonge*, *Brusselles*, *Aufferre*.

*Exercise upon the eight French Sounds after
each Consonant.*

ha	hé	he	hè	hi	ho	hu	hou.
ja	jé	je	jè	ji	jo	ju	jou.
la	lé	le	lè	li	lo	lu	lou.
ma	mé	me	mè	mi	mo	mu	mou.
na	né	ne	nè	ni	no	nu	nou.
pa	pé	pe	pè	pi	po	pu	pou.
qua	qué	que	què	qui	quo	qu	quou.
ra	ré	re	rè	ri	ro	ru	*rou.
fa	sé	se	sè	si	fo	su	sou.
ta	té	te	tè	ti	to	tu	tou.
xa	xé	xe	xè	xi	xo	xu	xou.
za	zé	ze	zè	zi	zo	zu	zou.

The Nasal Sounds.

an èn in on un.

The liquid Sound of gn

. gna gné gne gnè gni gno.

The liquid Sound of l.

ail aille eille ille éuil ouille

The Pronunciation of the double Consonants.

We call it a double Consonant, when the same Consonant is repeated, and joined together in the same Word; as in *homme*, *elle*, *donne*.

GENERAL RULE.

A double Consonant is sounded like a single one: Thus the Words *homme*, *elle*, *donne*,

done, ought to be founded home, else done i.

The Pronunciation of the final Consonants.

The final Consonant ought to be sounded in all Words immediately placed before their *Conjoints*, which begin with a Vowel. 1. Of the Adjective before its Substantive beginning with a Vowel; as, *franc animal*, *sot ouvrage*, *les bons hommes*, *dangereux ennemi*, read *fran-kanimal*, *so-ouvrage*, *les bon-zommes*, *dangereu-zenne-mi*. Of the Preposition and Adverb before its Regiment; as, *chez eux*, *fort adroit*, *après avoir*; read *ché-zeux*, *for-tadroit*, *a-pré-zavoir*. 3. Of all the Pronouns governing and governed, placed before the

1 Except after the Vowel *i* beginning a Word; as, *immédiat*, *illustre*, pronounce *im-médiat*, *illustre*, with double *ll* and double *mm*. Nevertheless *i* followed with double *r* sounds only one; as *irriter*, pronounce *iriter*. 2. In the foreign and Latin proper Names; as, *Accaron*, *Apollen*, *Appius*; the English never pronounce these double Letters in reading and speaking French, and they mistake. 3. In the Futures and Conditionals of the Verbs in *ir*; as, *je courrai*, *je mourrais*; pronounce *je cour-rai*, *je mour-rais*. 4. We found two *cc* and two *gg* before the Vowels *e* and *i*; the two *gg* with their proper Sound, as *suggérer* read *sug-gérer*; for the two *cc*, the first is sounded like a *k*, and the second like an *s*; as *accélérer*, *accident*, read *akfélérer*, *aksident*.

The Observations wanting here are to be found hereafter in the Remarks.

Verb ; as, *il aime*, *vous offrez*, *on leur apprend*, read *i-l'aime*, *vou-zoffrez*, *on leu-rapprend*.

We sound also the final *n* before Vowels in *mon*, *ton*, *son*, *on*, *l'on*, *en*, *rien*, and *bien* Adverb, but never when it stands for a Substantive ; as, *on en a*, read *non nen na*, &c.

We pronounce also the *n* final in Words of many Syllables before Vowels ; as, *divin amour*, read *divi namour* ; but never in *benin* and *malin*.

Two Rules of Quantity.

All Words ending in a feminine Sound, *viz.* ending in *e* mute, or *es* not accented, or *ent* in the third Person plural of Verbs, will have the Accent upon the last Syllable

— ^ — ^ — ^
save one ; as *homme*, *femmes*, *aiment*.

All Words ending in any other Sound than these three, are called masculine, and will have the Accent upon the last ; as,

^ — ^ — ^
aimons, *succès*, *célébrez*, &c.

If you will have a perfect Knowledge of the Quantity of the French Words, read Father Buffier, Pag. 375.

ERRATA.

Page 4. line 3. for *tases* read *taxes*. P. 9. l. 10. read *ſtie*, *oies voient*, *voyent*, with an Italian *o*. P. 14. l. 22. like a *v*, read *z*.



THE EIGHT SOUNDS OF THE *FRENCH Tongue,* *And all their Combinations,* *in eight Classes.*

CLASS I.

The first Sound, containing the Letter
A, and all its Combinations.

A à la là frapa drap hanaps lacs }
estomac almanacs tabac sabât }
tabats chats bat apât mafts chassas cassas. }
B Akab

* Observe, That we pronounce *lacs* without *es*, when it signifies *Ambush*, or *Net*, but the *e* must be sounded when it signifies *Lake*; we pronounce also the *ps* in *relaps*, and the *t*. in *fat* and *mat*, tho' only in this last when it signifies a Word used in the Game at *Chess*; note also, that the *s* is to be silent after *a*, except in the foreign Names of dead and living Languages.

Akab sylabe arabes
Sable fables accablent.
Calabre sabres cabrent.
 b *Bac sacs caques attaquent*
 c *Grace grasse bassettes cassent châsse* }
tasses passe Pallis. }

Dace glaces tracent chasse fasses harassent.
 d *Gâche lâches fâchent tâche mâchent.*
Ache haches tache cachent.
Miracle oracles raclent.
Acre nacres massacent.
Exact exacts acte actes pact contractent.
Gad malade gambades escaladent.
Carafe nasse paraphe agraphent.
Rafle rafles raflent.
Naste naphte.
Age cages partagent.
Diaphragme dragmes.
Campagne montagnes gagnent.
Chiragre podagres.
Vague bagues élaguent.
Ail pailles aillent.
Bal bals bales ravalent.
 e *Hâle pâles masle ralent.*
Talc catafalque calques défalquent.
Palme calmes calment.
Malthe halte éxalte éxaltent.

Salv

^b *Pâxe* and *Jacques* in this Termination have the *a* very long.

* These Words in *ace* have the *a* longer, than the next.

^d These have the *a* longer than the following.

^e The *a* in these is longer than in the foregoing.

* *Salve salves.*
Dame rames enflamment femme femme blâment.

Cane glanes vanent damne damnes condamnent manne.

f *Crâne pericrâne mânes.*
Gap caps sape tapes frapenr.
Canaple Naples.

Apre capres diaprent.

g *Car·chars fard dards art parts arrhe embarrent barre rares déclarent.*

Garbe barbes ébarbent.
Arbre marbres.

Arc parcs Danemark parque marques embarquent.

Tharse éparses farce farces farcent.
Barde hardes tardent.
Marge larges chargent.
Hargne épargnes épargnent.
large nargues carguent.

Arle charles parlent.
Arme larmes charment.
Marne carnes acbarnent.
Carpe écharpes harpent.
Tartre dartres.

Erasme cataplasmes.
Hydaspe jaspes jaspent.
Casque masques démasquent.

^a The *a* is longer in these three, than in the preceding.

^b In the Word *Mars*, signifying the Month followed, the *s* is silent, but meaning the God of Battle, the *s* is sounded.

Chaste vastes fastes.
Castres astre pilastres.
Date jattes agathe gratent.
^b *Pâte tâtes mâtent.*
Quatre battre.
ⁱ *Plâtre folâtres chârrent.*
Cave graves pavent.
Havre cadavres navrent.
Ajax axe tales taxent.
Cafe vazes rafent.

*The Nasal Sound of a, viz. an,
Parallels, and Combinations.*

A *N dans banc blancs adam gand*
grands sang étangs paon faons
Caen camp champs savant plaisants en
gens barenc barencs prend fends tems
temps exempt exempts cent incidents ^k.
Fambe zambes flambent.

Amble ambles amblient semble trembles tremblent.

Chambre chambres cambrent novembre membres démembrerent.

Ance lances lancent danse transes panfent défense offenses récompensent prudence semences commencent.

Hanche blanches tranchent penche penches penchent.

Amp

^b In these the *a* is longer than in the preceeding.
ⁱ The *a* in these is longer than in the foregoing.
^k In the Word *Sens*, found the *s* when it signifieth a Town so called, as likewise in the Word *cens*, signifying *a Tax*.

Ancre chancres échancrent anchre.

Bande viandes réprimandent prében- }
de rendes vendent.

Alixandre flandres calandrent gendre }
cendre engendrent.

Canfre.

Ange franges mangent venge venges }
vengent.

Angle sangles étranglent.

Langue langues haranguent.

Branle chambranle ébranlent.

Rampe lampes campent trempe }
trempes détrempent.

Ample amplex temple exemples con- }
templent.

Pampre pampres.

Blanque banques manquent.

Genre genres.

Mante plantes chantent trente ventes }
tentent.

Uanvre chanvres.

E acute, accented, or masculine, the
second Sound of the French Lan-
guage, and all its Combinations.

^a E Xtrémité répéte j'ai or j'ay geai mai }
E donnai eh et ferai répéter répétez }
dangers barbier pied pieds clef clefs.

^a This é ought to be always accented in Books, but because the Printers often omit it through Negligence, it causes great Mistakes among Foreigners; if you will have a true Notion of it, read the French Grammar of the learned Father Buffier.

*The Nasal Sound of the é masculine,
and its Combinations.*

Bien rien chiens mien siens ^b vient tient
viendrai tiendrai ^c ennemi ^d Mentor
Stentor Valens.

The third Sound, or the e mute.

THIS *e* is also called feminine, and is very weakly expressed in the End of Words; it makes the last Syllable save one long in almost all Words, it is not sounded in Futures or Conditionals, *Je ferai, Je ferois*, read *Je frai, Je frois*; nor in the Middle of Words, as *Sagement*, nor after *é i u oï oy ai ay*, but makes the foregoing sound longer, as *née vie vue voie soye j'aie* or *j'aye*; it is almost always contracted in Monosyllables, *Je me te se ce le que de ne*, and in most Words beginning with a feminine Sound, as, *Je refois* read *jer-fois*, *je demande* read *jed-mande*; but there is such a vast Variety in these Contractions, that I have not Room to set them all down here. This is a Particular in the Pronunciation of our Language, that the Gascoons are quite ignorant

^b *En* keeps the masculine Sound in these two Verbs and all their Compounds.

^c In the Word *ennemi*, *prenne* and few others; in all the other French Words *en* in the Beginning and Middle of Words is parallel to *an* abovementioned.

^d In Greek and Latin proper Names *en* has the masculine Sound, such as *Mentor, Enceladus, &c.*

rant of ; and as, during the Time I have been in *England*, I never met with any Person that had any Notion of it, I think I may justly conclude from thence, that their Teachers were of those Provinces in *France* that border on the *Rhône* and *Garonne* ; where, as Father *Buffier* says, the Inhabitants constantly make Mistakes in the Pronunciation of this Letter. It is chiefly owing to these Contractions, that many Foreigners, when they come to *Paris*, find it difficult to understand the Conversation of that Place, though before they thought themselves perfect Masters of the Language. As I am the first Person, that I know of, who have made this Observation, if any Gentleman doubts of the Truth of it, he may be immediately satisfied, by conversing with a Native of *Paris*, or of any other Place in *France*, where the Language is properly pronounced. *Eu* is quite the same Sound with our *e* mute, but it is a great deal more expressed, this being only a Sigh, and the other being very strong ; see the Difference between these two Words, *je* and *jeu* ; I am certain a great many *Zoilus's* will laugh at me for putting these two Sounds, *je* and *jeu* in the same Clasis and Balance, but I leave the Judgment to the Learned, and not to the *Gascouns* who pronounce them thus, *je* and *ju*.

Je

*Je me te se ce le que de ne feu Jeux
vœux vœux œufs œufs bœuf bœufs pleut
veut Dieu cieux bleuë a neuf.*

Meuble immeubles démeublent.

Aveugle beugles meuglent.

*Deuil écueil fauteuils œil feuilles
cucilles recueillent.*

Seul tilleuls gueule aïeules.

b Jeune Jeunes c déjeunent.

Peuple dépeuples repeuplent.

Pentateuque.

*Fleur pleus cœur chœurs heurt heurts
beure demeures meurent d.*

Heurte heurtes heurtent.

Meute émeutes.

Feutre neutres calfeutrent.

Fleuve neuves meuvent.

c Chef-d'œuvre œuvres,

f Heureuse parfesseuses.

é or

^a When this Word signifies *new* do not pronounce the *f*, nor when it signifies *aine*, except in the End of a Sentence, as, *J'en ai neuf*; it is mute before Consonants, for we say, *neu-Sous*; before Vowels it sounds like *v*, or *f* *English* in the Words of it, viz. *neu v'hommes, neu-v'aunes*.

^b When this Word signifies *young*, *eu* is shorter than in the others.

^c Observe, all the Royal French and Gascoon Grammars, printed in London, pronounce and write *déjûter* according to the illustrious Dialect of their Country.

^d In these two Words, *Monsieur* and *Mesieurs*, do not pronounce the *r*.

^e The *f* is silent in this Word, but not in *chef* when it signifies *chief*.

^f *Ea* in the first Syllable of this Word sounds *u* only.

é or è the fourth French Sound, and all its Combinations. This Sound is expressed by the English in the last Syllable of their crying Huzza, and by the Sheep in their bleating.

Vrai vray frais j'aie aies ayent or aient
laid laids lait traits paix échec échecs
abject legs agreis sujet objets forest for-
ests est tu es a cep b sept c mes tes ses les
des ; près quoi foi loy rois loix d croi or
crois e suédois gaulois poids froid foie
oyes voient or voyent f Anglois Fran-
çois g j'aimois disoit lisoient liroit chan-
geois changeoît plongeoient ; h connois
parois.

a The p is almost not at all sounded in this Word.

b The pt is silent in this Word before Consonants, but found the t before Vowels, in the End of a Sentence, and in reckoning the Numbers.

c These five Words are not so open as the others, but les being after the Verb is very open, and longer than where it is before Nouns and Verbs ; as lisez-les,

d I write the i in Monosyllables in oi, because in a publick Discourse oi has a double Sound ; nevertheless the learned pronounce always oi oï in Monosyllables, tho' the People and the Ladies pronounce ô

e There are some national Names sounded oë like these two, and these are the most distant from France.

f There are national Names in oi sounded è, and these are such as are near to France.

g These are Examples for Imperfects and Conditionals, which being all in oi, found only and without Exception è.

h These are Examples for the Verbs, which having

oitre

a Oreb Eusèbe Thèbes.

Hièble bièbles.

Funèbre ténèbres célébrent.

Bec grecs aspect respect circonspect sus-
pect obsèques hypotèquent.

b Evelque or évèques archévêque.

Fraiche bêches pêchent.

Siècle siècles Thècle.

Nècre.

Spèctre spèctres.

SuspeÈte insectes objectent.

Pèdre Phèdre.

Chef reliefs grèfe grèfes grèfent

Nèfle trèfles.

règne règnes règnent craigne fâgne
plaignent peigne ceignes éteignent.
joigne poignes conjoignent.

Begue

oitre in the infinitive Mood, sound è in the present of the Indicative, and keep that oi è in all Tenses, and Words compounded of them. So the oi of the Word *foible*, and its Compounds, sound è.

To all these you may add, that in the Nouns, *endroit*, *froid*, *étroit*, *adroit*, and *droit*, signifying *strait*, *just*, &c. oi in common Conversation is sounded è; so in the Verbs *croire*, *noyer*, *nétoyer*, and in the subjunÈtive Mood, *sois*, *soit*, *joyons*, *soient*, where oi is commonly sounded è; but not by the Learned.

Oi is always founded oè in *droit*, signifying *Law*, or the Substantive *Right*, *jus*, as *Dieu et men droit*, in *ainsi soit-il*, *dans soit*, *fiat*; *dans soit*, *five*.

* In the following Combinations of this Sound the è is sometimes more open, sometimes less.

† The è is very long in these two Words.

‡ Je pêche. I fish, has the è very open, and je pêche, I sin, is neither so long nor so open; it is nearer to the é masculine.

Bègue collègues lèguent.
 Soleil vermeils abeille bouteilles veillent.
 Bel tels fidèle grèle chancèrent elle elles }
 appellent.

Guelfe melfe

Anselme Anselmes.

Quelque ^d.

Paracèlese paracèlece.

Hemitem.

Suprême extrèmes aime aimes sément.

Trainé vaines traînent rène chênes gè- }
 nent seine veines meinent or mènent pren- }
 ne chiennes viennent coène moines. }

Amen himen examen.

Crêpe guèpes.

lèpre vèpres or vespres.

précèpte inèptes accèptent.

Sceptre sceptre.

Fer mers clerc clercs verd verds cerf }
 cerfs airrhe airthes air salaires flaient }
 terre guerres ferrent père opères espèrent }
 désert diserts perd perds gloire histoires. }

Voir avoir espoirs.

Gerbe verbes engerbent.

Herce

^d Quelque is founded as the English Word Cake, and all its Compounds.

In above three thousand Words r after e is not sounded, and then the e is parallel to e accented with the acute Accent. You must except from these all Monosyllables in er, as fer, mer: as also the following; fier when it signifies proud; cher, altier, hiver, leger, Jupiter, Lurber, enfer, Lucifer, amer, hier, alfiere, cancer, Belvédère.

Herce herces gercent Perses verbes ren-
versent.

Cercle couvercles.

Merde merdes perdent.

Perdre reperdre.

Verge sorges submergent.

Vergue exergues.

Perle merles.

Ferme termes germent.

Cerne cavernes gouvernent.

Euterpe serpes.

Perte vertes concertent.

Tertre tertres.

Conserve réserves servent.

Prèsque arabèques romanèques f.

g Est ouest peste funestes restent.

h Pédestre orkestres.

Fête

^f All the other Words, wherein the *s* is to be pronounced in this Sound, are; *Pédantesque*, *grotesque*, *soldatesque*, *gigantesque*, *fresque*, *moresque* *burlesque*, *tudesque*; all the others are to be spelled *eque*, tho' writ sometime *esque*, according to the old Orthography.

^g Pronounce thus *est* Wind, and *ouest*, but not so the Verb *il est*, where *st* are silent. Here is a List of all the Words where the *s* is to be pronounced in this Sound. *Céleste*, *inseste*, *ceste*, *modeste*, *geste*, *Sel policreste*, *lesté*, *digeste*, *manifeste*, *reste*, *zest*, *veste*, *agreste*, *preste*, *zeste*, *moleste*, *ateste*, *proteste*, *nordeste*, *inseste*, *je peste*, *je teste*, *empeste*, *déteste*, *conteste*, *lesté*, *délesté*, *déreste*. All the others must be spelled *ete*, tho' writ with *este*.

^h Here you may read all the other Words of this Sound, wherein the *s* ought to be pronounced; *palestre*, *féquestre*, *mestre*, *semestre*, *terrestre*, *équestre*.

All

Poil toile étoiles voilent.
 Fête têtes arrêtent.
 Traite faites traitent.
 Vergette fourchettes jettent mettent.
 Boîte boîtes boitent.
 Ætre maître traitres prêtre reître re-
 itres . }
 Connoître croître paroître.
 Cloître.
 Mettre omettre commettre.
 Glaive glaives sève fèves.
 Je lève crèves élèvent.
 Poivre poivres poivrent
 Aise fraises plaisent
 Thèses diocèses pèsent.
 Angloise Françoises,
 Gauloise Suedoises.
 Bourgeoise Villageoises.
 Quaisse qu'est-ce graisses naissent Du-
 chesse dresses cessent
 Grèce pièces dépècent connoisse recon-
 noisses paroissent poisse.
 Angoisses froissent acquiesce acquiesces
 acquiescent.
 Index sexe annexes nèxent.
 Texte prétextes.

C

The

^a All the others spelled *estre*, ought to be pro-
nounced *être*, the *s* being silent.

*The fifth Sound of the French, the i,
or y^a, and its Combinations.*

Si ci ey amis nid muids il ils fils che-? S
nil barils loisir plaisirs bâtir dit habits ^b.

Scribes Polybe exhibent.

Bible possibles criblent.

Fibre libres.

c Zurich mastic alambics publique re-? L
liquies expliquent.

d Laïs Paris Isis e six dix office délices. J

f Vis visse glisses fissent. J

Fiche riches trichent

Cicle or cycle articles:

Vindicté pictes dictent.

David

^a The Sound of the *i* or *y* is like the double *ee* of the English. The *l* is sounded after it, as *Sel*, *royal*, *fil*, *b-mol*, except *chenil*, *baril*, *nombril*, *perfsl*, and *il* and *quel* followed with a Consonant in familiar Discourse, as *perfsl*, *il dit*, *quel monstre*, &c. pronounce *perfsl*, *i dit*, *que monstre*: Observe, that in the Word *ils*, even immediately followed with a Vowel, the *l* is silent, and the *s* is sounded like a *v*, joined to the next Word; as, *ils ont* read *i-zont*.

^b The *l* final is sounded liquid in the following Words, *Avril*, *habil*, *bresl*, *péril*.

^c The *v* is silent in *arcenic* and *pore-épic*.

^d Pronounce the *s* after *i* in Greek and Latin proper Names, like these three.

^e Pronounce *siflé* and *diffe* in the reckoning of Numbers, and in the End of a Sentence, but sound only the *i* before Consonants, and the *x* like a *z* before Vowels, as *si-femmes*, *di-zarbres*.

^f Pronounce the *s* in that Word, and in *bis* signifying twice.

s David guide timides rident.
 Cidre bidre hydres.
 h Tobie trabies lient.
 Juifs grife pontifes bifent i.
 Mornifle sifles écorniflent.
 Fifre chifres déchifrent.
 Dis-je fis-je prodige tiges figent.
 Bigle bigles.
 Enigme énigmes.
 Ligne dignes guignent k.
 Digue figues liguent.
 l Fil mil alguasils mille villes distillent n.
 Matilde Clotilde.
 Fille gentilles brillent o.
 Filtre filters filtrent.
 o Urim thumim lime victimes abiment.
 Himne hymnes.
 Mine racines dinent.
 Principe tulipes dissipent.
 Disciple disciples triplant.

C 2

Cipre

¶ Before Vowels pronounce the *d* final like a *t* in that Word.

¤ The Sound of the *i* followed with an *e* mute is a little longer, and nothing else.

† Do not sound the *f* in the Word *baillif*.

‡ In *igner* and *signifier* do not sound the *g*.

§ Read the first and second Numbers of the Observations on this Sound.

|| The double *ll* is not liquid in these Words, *ar
gille*, *Achille*, *distille*, *idille*, *mille*, *pupille*, *fillage*,
tranquille, *ville*, *Camille*; nor in *illustre*, *illégitime*.

¶ Sound liquid these Words in *ille*, and in the Beginning of Words, as *Guillaume*, &c.

◦ *In* is not so long as *ine*.

Cipre chypre Ypres.

Apocalypse éclipses.

Egipte.

^p Cuir desirs dire cires firent.

Fisc fiscs bisque obélisques risquent.

^q Liste tristes résistent.

^r Ministre sinistre cuistres administrent.

^s Granit Zénit aconit coit mite mar-
mites dépitent scythes quitte quittes }
quittent ^t.

Fites prites gitent ^t.

Mitre vitres chapitrent.

Rive lessives vivent.

Ivre or yvres livres ivrent.

Onix préfixes fixes fixent.

Sixte mixtes.

Bise cerises disent.

The

^p The *r* after *i* is founded only in *cuir*, *desir*, *na-*
dir, *saphir*, *martir*, *Zéphir*, *fakir*, *soupir*, *élixir*, *vi-*
fir, and foreign Words.

^q Pronounce the *s* in the Words in *iste* only in
the following Words, viz. *baliste*, *Calviniste*, *ébéniste*,
chariste, *caquiste*, *talmudiste*, *athéiste*, *logiste*, *sophiste*,
canoniste, *juriste*, *puriste*, *maliniste*, *quéneliste*, *atriste*,
contriste, *affiste*, *insiste*, *persiste*, *subsiste*, *désiste*; in all
the other Words so spelled read *ite* without *s*.

^r If you meet with some other Words in *istre*,
read *itré* without *s*.

^t Sound the *t* after *i* in these four only.

^u This Sound is not so long as the next.

The Nasal Sound of *i*, viz. in, and all its Combinations. Observe, that this Sound in the End of Words sound aing, as well as in the last Syllable of Words ending in a feminine Sound; as *vintes*, *pinte*; but in the Beginning and Middle of Words of more than two Syllables in sounds ing of the English; as, *infiniment*.

Vin fins Caïn bain vains vint tint
faim daims cein seins seing seings
ceint feints saint saints cinq plaind
plainds instinct succinets coin foins point
points oing oings pointe poincts moins.

Limbe limbres regimbent.

Timbre Cimbres timbrent.

Indes Pinde guindent,

Cilindre cilindres plaindre peindre
joindre moindres.

Valens rince princes grinent tinsse
vinsse vinssent.

Distincte succinets.

Linge singes.

épingle tringles singlent.

Seringue fringues distinguent.

Tinmes vinmes.

Olimpe guimpes grimpent.

Nimphe limphes.

Simple simples.

^a Cinq trinque trinques cbinquent.

Tinrent vinrent.

Pinte tintes tintent plainte ciaintes }
feinte atteintes. }

Ceintre peintres.

Sphinx sphynxs.

Quinze.

O, the sixth Sound of the French Language, is the same as oe in the Word Toe, or oa in Load; and here follow all its Combinations.

Gogo ^a os sirops galop ^b tôt ^c mots }
roft rofts or rots goth goths au }
aux eau ^d eaux chaud chauds perault }
haut défauts.

^e Job globe robes gobent aube daub- }
bes daubent. }

Noble

^a In ihat Word *cinq* the *q* sounds *k* in the End of a Sentence, and before Vowels; but before Consonants the *q* is silent. So read *J'en ai cink, cin-kécus, cin femmes.*

^b The *s* is never sounded after *o*, except in foreign Latin and Greek Names, as *Lethos, Cacabelos.*

^b The *p* is almost imperceptibly sounded in that Word.

^c The *t* after *o* sounds only in the Word *dot.*

^d *Eau* sounds *o*, except in the Words *fléau* and *réaux*, where the *é* makes a Syllable with the preceeding Consonant or Consonants.

^e The *au* is longer in the Composition of Words than *o*. So pronounce *ob* and *obe* shorter than *aube*, and make the same Observation hereafter.

Noble vignobles.

Sobre opprobres.

*f Hoc choqs coq coqs Roch roc }
trocs coque troques bloquent.*

Coches poches crochent.

Sophocle binocles.

Médiocre médiocres.

Docte doctes.

*Brosse carosse broissent atroce croce }
crocent.*

*g Sauce exaucés exaucent chausse }
fausses baussent grosse fosses endossent
Colchos Argos.*

*Mode commodes inféodent ephod frau- }
de ravaudes clabaudent.*

*Lof étofe étofent strophe a- }
postrophes philosophent chaufe échau-
fes réchaufent.*

*Cofre offres offrent gaufre gausres }
gaufrent.*

*Doge loges proragent bauge sau- }
ges jaugent.*

Bourgogne h cicognes.

Dogue synagogues voguent.

Dol bols cole folles consolent Paul.

Dôle

^f The *c* is silent in the Word *broc*.

^g These, and all Parallels to them, are longer than the foregoing.

^h Pronounce *co* as *go* in that Word.

1 Dôle rôles enrôlent gaule saules }
miaulent.

Adolphe golphe golpes.

Volte récoltes révoltent.

Comme hommes nomment.

1 Idiome symptomes heaume baumes }
embaument.

Bonne gasconnes tonnent.

1 Cône prônes détrônent faone fau- }
ne Jaunes aunent or aulnent.

Gaupe taupes taupent.

Constantinople Sinoples.

Propre impropres.

Opte optes adoptent.

Or hors porc porcs mord tords fort }
ports more dores abhorrent maure cen- }
taures restaurent.

Tuorbe orbes.

Force écorces amorcent torse retorse.

Porche torches écorchent.

Corde discordes mordent.

Ordre désordres.

Orge forges égorgent.

Borgne borgnes lorgnent.

Orgue orgues morguent.

Orme formes dorment.

Borne cornes jubornent.

Orque rétorques extorquent

Ljortte

¹ The o in this is longer than in the preceding.

* The Words in one with single m are longer
than those with double mm.

1 These are longer than the foregoing.

*E*scoite mortes portent.

*M*orve.

*Q*uatorze.

*D*ose choses posent pauses clauses }
causent.

^m *P*oste ripostes acostes apostent }
*p*érioste holocauste holocaustes.

*B*otte sottes frottent note dotes tri- }
cotent.

ⁿ *C*ôte hôtes ôtent Argonautes haute }
sautent.

◦ *N*ôtre vôtres autre autres vautrent.

*H*anôvre pauvres.

*O*rtoodoxe paradoxes.

The Nasal Sound of o, and all its Combinations.

ON dons fond ronds a donc long }
jongs junc jonsc pigeon plongeons }
rompt prompts plonib plombs nom }
surnoms opium front ponts.

*D*ombe bombes tombent.

*C*omble combles comblent.

*O*mbre sombres nombrent.

*F*once

^m Sound the *s* after *o* only in those of that Termination.

◦ These are longer than the preceeding.

◦ In these two Words found the *r* only when they are Pronouns absolute, and never when they are possessive.

^a In this Word found the *c* only when you conclude, or draw a Consequence in a Syllogism.

Fonce nonces enfoncent réponse ré-}
ponses.

Froncle oncles.

Monde rondes fondent.

Fondre Londres.

Ronfle gonfles ronflent.

Longe éponges songent.

Ongle ongles jonglent.

Congre hongres.

Longue diphongues.

Pompe rompes corrompent.

Triomphe triomphes triomphent.

Conque tronques tronquent.

Conte contes montent comte comtes}
prompte promptes comptent.

Contre montres rencontrent.

Monstre monstres.

Onze bronzes,

U *the seventh Sound of the French,*
and all its Combinations.

T*U* *pus nud nuds creu crus veuë*}
veuës ruënt tuënt salut statuts luth}
luths flux reflux.

Cube tubes,

Chasuble dissolubles affublent.

Salubre lugubres.

Suc ducs nuque perruques juquent.

b Bolus

^a The *e* mute after *u* is not sounded, but the *u* becomes a little longer.

^b *Bolus puce suces sucent pusse crus-* }
ses pussent j'eusse eusses eussent.

Huche cruches éplichent.

Lucre sucres sucrent.

Sud prude rudes préludent.

Tuf tufs trufe trufes.

Bufle trufles.

Juge réfuges grugent.

Jimpugne impugnes répugnent.

Fugue fugues conjuguent.

^c *Nul consuls bulle bulles ferule cre-* }
dules postulent.

Bulbe bulbes.

Sépulcre sépulchres.

Divulgue divulgues divulguent.

Culte incultes consultent.

Lune prunes importunent.

Dupe jupes occupent.

Centuple quadruple.

Dur murs ^d sur sûr sûre sûrs mure }
balieures endurent eurent.

^e *Turc turcs.*

Absurde absurdes.

Purge purges purgent.

Hurle burles burlent.

Urne

^b *S* is to be sounded in these five, *agnus*, *bolus*, *claus*, *rébus*, *finus*; and in all *Latin* proper Names.

^c The *I* is silent in the Word *cut*.

^d In that Word do not sound the *r* before Consonants, when it signifies *upon*; when it signifies *certain*, it ought to be accented so, *sûr*, and the *r* is sounded.

^e Sound the *c* final as a *k* in that Word.

Urne nocturnes.

Busc mush jusques musquent.

Muscle muscles.

Buste justes ajustent.

Lustre illustres frustrent.

Chute butes supp tent.

Vésuve cuves étuvent.

Poliux luxe luxes.

Muse excuses usent.

The Nasal Sound of u, viz. un, and its Combinations.

UN uns parfum parfumis à jeun
défunt emprunts.

Défunte défuntes empruntent.

Ou the eighth Sound of the French Language, and all its Combinations.

OU ouf dessous coud couds ^a joug
jougs coup loups goût goûts
saoul saouls sol sol or souf aôut
or aoust nous vous toux chou ^b jouë
jouës louënt.

Adoube radoubes radoubent.

Double troubles troublent.

Bouche mouches touchent.

Coude boudes diffoudent.

Fouds

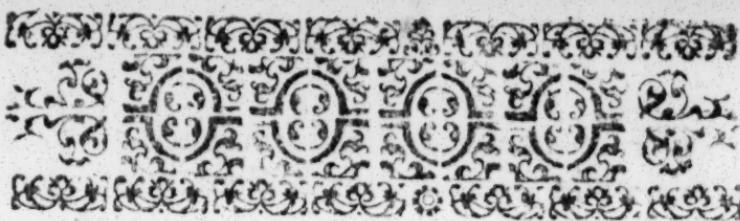
^a You must sound the g in that Word as a k.

^b e after ou makes the Sound a little longer.

Foudre poudres.
Naffouf toufe boufes étoufent.
Maroufle soufles boursoufrent.
Soufre or soulphre goufres soufrent.
Gouge rouges bougent.
Fenouil andouille citrouilles chatou-
 ilent.
Toul boule ciboules roulent faoule
faoules faoulent.
Couple poulpe.
Loupe groupes atroupent.
Couple souples acouplent.
Bouc boucs felouque felouques.
Four jours bourg faubourgs lourd
 sourd court courts.
Foure boures courent.
Bourbe tourbes fourbent.
Source sources ourse bourses déboursent.
Fourche fourches,
Bourde gourdes sourdent.
Sourdre.
Bourge courges.
Ourle ourles ourlent.
Gourme gourmes gourment.
Toute goutes redoutent.
^c *Jôute goûtes voûtent.*
Outre poutres accoutrent.
Louvre couvres ouvrent.

^c The *ou* is longer than *ou* without Accent.

The End of the Sounds.



PHRASES FAMILIERES.

FAMILIAR PHRASES.

I.

Pour demander quel-
que chose.

J'E vous prie, }
donnez-moi. }
S'il vous plait.
Aportez-moi.
Prêtez-moi.
Je vous remercie.
Je vous rengraces.
Allez chercher, }
ou allez querir. }
Tout à-l'heure.
Mon cher Mon- }
sieur, faites-moi }
ce plaisir.
Faites-moi cette }
faveur, ou cette }
grâce.
Ma chère Demoiselle, accordez- }
moi cette faveur.

I.

To ask any thing.

I Pray you, or }
I pray, give me. }
If you please.
Bring me.
Lend me.
I thank you.
I give you thanks.
Go and fetch.
Presently.
Dear Sir, do me }
that kindness. }
Do me that fa- }
vour, or kindness. }
Dear Madam, }
grant me that fa- }
vour.

Je vous en suplie.	<i>I beseech you.</i>
Je vous en conjure.	<i>I intreat, or con-</i>
Faites-moi cette } amitié.	<i>jure you to do it. }</i>
Je vous le deman- } de par grace.	<i>Do me that kindness.</i>
Obligez-moi jus- } qu'à ce point.	<i>I beg it as a favour.</i>

II.

*Expressions de Ten-
dresse.*

Ma Vie.	<i>My Life.</i>
Ma chère Ame.	<i>My dear Soul.</i>
Mon Amour.	<i>My Love.</i>
Mon petit Mignon, ma petite } Mignonnette.	<i>My little Darling:</i>
Mon petit Cœur.	<i>My little Heart.</i>
Ma Mie.	<i>Sweet Heart.</i>
Ma petite Pouponne.	<i>My little Honey.</i>
Ma chère Fanfan, } ma chère Enfant.	<i>My dear Child.</i>
Mon bel Ange.	<i>My pretty Angel.</i>
Mon Tout.	<i>My all.</i>

III.

*Pour remercier, &
faire Compliment,
ou Amitié.*

Je vous remercie.

II.	<i>Expressions of Kind- ness.</i>
	<i>My Life.</i>
	<i>My dear Soul.</i>
	<i>My Love.</i>
	<i>My little Darling:</i>
	<i>My little Heart.</i>
	<i>Sweet Heart.</i>
	<i>My little Honey.</i>
	<i>My dear Child.</i>
	<i>My pretty Angel.</i>
	<i>My all.</i>

To thank and com-
pliment, or shew
a Kindness.

I thank you.

Je vous rens graces.	<i>I give you Thanks.</i>
Je vous rens mille } graces.	<i>I give, or I render you } a thousand thanks.</i>
Je le ferai avec }	<i>I will do it chear- }</i>
plaisir.	<i>fully.</i>
De tout mon cœur.	<i>With all my Heart.</i>
De bon cœur.	<i>Heartily.</i>
Je vous suis obligé.	<i>I am obliged to you.</i>
Je suis tout à vous.	<i>I am wholly yours.</i>
Je suis votre Ser- }	<i>I am your Ser-</i>
viteur.	<i>vant.</i>
Votre très-hum- }	<i>Your most humble }</i>
ble Serviteur.	<i>Servant.</i>
Vous êtes trop }	<i>You are too ob-</i>
obligeant.	<i>liging.</i>
Vous - vous don- }	<i>You give yourself }</i>
nez trop de peine.	<i>too much trouble.</i>
Je n'en trouve }	<i>I find none in serv-</i>
point à vous ser- }	<i>ing you.</i>
vir.	
Vous êtes fort ob- }	<i>You are very oblig-</i>
ligeant, fort hon- }	<i>ing, or very kind,</i>
nête.	<i>or civil.</i>
Cela est fort honnête.	<i>That's very kind.</i>
Que souhaitez-vous?	<i>What will you }</i>
Je vous prie d'en }	<i>please to have?</i>
user librement a- }	<i>I desire you to be }</i>
vec moi.	<i>free with me.</i>
Sans compliment.	<i>Without Compliment.</i>
Sans cérémonie.	<i>Without Ceremony.</i>

Je vous aime de	<i>I love you with all }</i>
tout mon cœur.	<i>my Heart.</i>
Et moi aussi.	<i>And I you.</i>
Comptez sur moi.	<i>Rely, or depend up-</i>
Commandez-moi.	<i>on me.</i>
Honorez moi de	<i>Command me.</i>
vos commandem- } mens.	<i>Honour me with }</i>
Avez vous quel- } que chose à me } commander.	<i>your Commands.</i>
Vous n'avez qu'à } commander.	<i>Have you anything } to command me? or } have you any com- } mands for me?</i>
Disposez de votre } Serviteur.	<i>You need but com- }</i>
Je n'atens que vos } commandemens.	<i>mand.</i>
Vous n'avez qu'à } dire.	<i>Dispose of your Ser- }</i>
Vous me faites } trop d'honneur.	<i>vant.</i>
Trêve de compli- } mens, je vous prie.	<i>I only wait for your }</i>
Laissions les céré- } monies.	<i>commands.</i>
Faites mes baise- } mains à Monsieur L — .	<i>Do but speak the }</i>
Affûrez le de mon } souvenir.	<i>word.</i>
	<i>You do me too much }</i>
	<i>Honour.</i>
	<i>Let's forbear com- }</i>
	<i>pliments, I pray.</i>
	<i>Let's forbear cere- }</i>
	<i>monies.</i>
	<i>Present, or give my }</i>
	<i>Service to Mr. L — .</i>
	<i>Remember me to him.</i>

Affû.

Affûrez le démon }	Remember my love }
amitié. } Je ne manquerai pas.	to him. I will not fail.
Assûrez Madame }	Present my Re-
—de mes respects. } Faites mes com-	specTs, or Duty to }
plimens à Made- moiselle, assurez- la de mon amitié.	my Lady —
Passez devant, je }	Remember me kind- }
suis prêt à vous }	ly to Madam.
suivre.	
Après vous, Mon- sieur.	Go before, I am }
Je sçai trop bien }	ready to follow }
ce que je vous }	you.
dois.	
Je ne m'oublierai }	After you, Sir.
pas jusques-là.	
Je suis confus de }	I know too well }
toutes vos civilités.	what I owe you.
Brisons là-dessus.	
Laissions ces com-	I will not forget my-
plimens.	self so far as that }
Vous voulez donc }	comes to.
que je commette }	I am ashame'd of all }
une incivilité.	your civilities.
Je le ferai pour }	No more of that.
vous obéir.	Let's forbear these }
	compliments.
	You will have me }
	then commit a piece }
	of rudeness.
	I shall do it to o- }
	bey you.

Pour

Pour vous faire plaisir.	To please you.
Je n'aime point tant de façons.	I don't love so many ceremonies.
Je ne suis point façonnier.	I am not for ceremonies.
C'est le mieux.	That's the best way.
Vous avez raison.	You are in the right on't.

IV.

Pour affirmer, Nier,
Consentir, &c.

Il est vrai.	<i>It is true.</i>
Est-il vrai ?	<i>Is it true ?</i>
Il n'est que trop vrai,	
Pour vous dire la vérité, à ne point mentir.	<i>It is too true.</i>
En effet, il est ainsi.	
Qui en doute ?	<i>To tell you the truth.</i>
Il n'y a point de doute.	
Je crois qu'oui.	<i>Really, it is so.</i>
Je crois que non.	<i>Who doubts it ?</i>
Je dis que si.	<i>Who questions it ?</i>
Je dis que non.	
Je gage qu'oui.	
Je gage que non.	
Oui, par ma foi.	

IV.

To Affirm, Deny,
Consent, &c.

<i>It is true.</i>	Il est vrai.
<i>Is it true ?</i>	Est-il vrai ?
<i>It is too true.</i>	Il n'est que trop vrai,
<i>To tell you the truth.</i>	Pour vous dire la vérité, à ne point mentir.
<i>Really, it is so.</i>	En effet, il est ainsi.
<i>Who doubts it ?</i>	Qui en doute ?
<i>Who questions it ?</i>	Il n'y a point de doute.
<i>There's no doubt on't.</i>	Je crois qu'oui.
<i>I believe so.</i>	Je crois que non.
<i>I believe not.</i>	Je dis que si.
<i>I say, it is, &c.</i>	Je dis que non.
<i>I say, it is not, &c.</i>	Je gage qu'oui.
<i>I lay it is.</i>	Je gage que non.
<i>I lay it is not.</i>	Oui, par ma foi.
<i>Yes, faith.</i>	

En

En conscience.

Sur ma vie.

Que je meure, si }
je vous mens.

Oui, je vous jure.

Je vous jure foi }
de Gentilhomme. }

Foi d'Honnête-
homme, d'hom- }
me d'honneur, }
d'homme de bien.

Sur mon honneur.

Croyez-moi.

Je puis vous dire.

Je puis vous assurer.

Je gageois quel- }
que chose.

Ne vous moquez- }
vous pas ?

Parlez-vous séri- }
eusement.

Je vous parle séri- }
eusement.

Je le dis tout de bon.

Je vous en répons.

Vous avez deviné.

Vous avez ren- }
contré.

Je vous crois, je }
vous en crois.

In my conscience.

Upon my life.

*Let me die, if I tell
you an untruth, or
a lie.*

Yes, I swear.

*I swear as I am a }
Gentleman. }*

*As I am an honest }
Man, or upon my }
Credit. }*

*Upon my honour, }
or credit. }*

Believe me.

I can tell you.

I can assure you.

I could lay something.

Don't you jest ?

*Are you serious ? or
are you in earnest ? }*

*I speak, or am in }
earnest. }*

I warrant you.

You've guess'd right.

*You have hit the }
nail on the head,*

I believe you.

On peut vous croire.	<i>One may believe you.</i>
Cela n'est pas im- possible.	<i>This is not impossible.</i>
Hé bien, à la bonne-heure.	<i>Well, let it be so, or well and good, or well, in good time.</i>
Tout beau, tout beau.	<i>Softly, fair and softly.</i>
Il n'est pas vrai.	<i>It is not true.</i>
Cela est faux.	<i>That's false.</i>
Il n'y a rien de cela.	<i>There's no such thing.</i>
C'est un mensonge.	<i>That's a lie.</i>
C'est une fausseté.	<i>That's an untruth.</i>
Je me moquois.	<i>I did but jest.</i>
Je le faisois pour rire.	<i>I did it in jest.</i>
Je le disois pour rire.	<i>I said it in jest.</i>
Vrayment oui.	<i>Yes indeed.</i>
Je le veux bien.	<i>I will.</i>
J'y consens.	<i>I consent to it.</i>
J'y donne les mains.	<i>I give my consent to it.</i>
J'en m'y oppose pas.	<i>I am not against it.</i>
J'en suis d'accord.	<i>I agree to it.</i>
Tope.	<i>Done.</i>
Je ne veux pas.	<i>I will not, or I won't.</i>
Je m'y oppose.	<i>I am against it.</i>

V.

Du Manger & du
Boire.

J'ai bon apétit.

V.
Of Eating and
Drinking.

I have a good sto-
mach, or appetite.

E.

Donne

J'ai faim.	I am hungry.
J'ai grand-faim.	I am very hungry.
Je meuts de faim.	I am almost starved.
Il me semble qu'il y a trois jours que je n'ai rien mangé.	Methinks, I have eat nothing these three days.
Mangez quelque chose.	Eat something.
Que voulez-vous manger?	What will you eat.
Je mangerois bien un morceau de quelque chose.	I could eat a bit of something.
Donnez moi quelque chose à manger.	Give me something to eat.
J'ai assez mangé.	I have eat enough.
Je suis rassasié.	I am satisfied.
J'ai mangé tout mon saoul.	I have eat my belly full.
Voulez-vous manger davantage?	Will you eat any more?
Je n'ai plus d'apétit.	I have no more stomach.
J'ai soif.	I am dry.
J'ai grand soif.	I am very dry.
Je meurs, j'étouffe de soif.	I am almost choaked with thirst.
Je suis fort altéré.	I am very thirsty.
Donnez-moi à boire.	Give me some drink.
Je vous remercie.	I thank you.



